The People's Advocate.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor. PRINCIPLES—NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. T. B. PINN, Publisher and Business Manager.

VOL. I. R. D. BECKLEY, General Agent. ALEXANDRIA, VA., SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1876. TERMS: $1,50 PER YEAR. NO. 2.

Men of Genius.

Silent the Lord of the world
Eyes from the heavenly height,
Girt by his far-shining train,
Us, who with banners unfurled,
Fight life's many-chanced fight
Madly below in the plain.

Then saith the Lord to His own:
"See ye the battle below,
Turmoil of death and of birth?
Too long let we them groan;
Haste, arise ye and go,
Carry my peace upon earth."

Gladly they rise at His call,
Gladly they take His demand,
Gladly descend to the plain,
Alas! how few of them all—
Those willing servants—shall stand
In their Master's presence again!

Some in the tumult are lost;
Baffled, bewildered they stray;
Some as prisoners draw breath;
Others—the bravest—are crossed
On the height of their bold-followed way
By the swift-rushing missile of death.

Hardly, hardly shall one
Come with countenance bright,
O'er the cloud-wrapt perilous plain,
His Master's errand well done,
Safe through the smoke of the fight,
Back to his Master again.

"STUB-AND-TWIST."

Senator Jones Encounters a Character Whom he Once Knew.

Not long since Hon. J. P. Jones was crossing the Sierras by rail when the train on which he was traveling drew up at a station and the usual announcement of "twenty-five minutes for dinner" was made. As the senator landed he noticed a little man rushing up and down the platform ringing a bell. The man was but a few inches over four feet in height and was so built about the neck and chest that his shoulders appeared to stand above his head. He was stoop-shouldered to such a degree that his neck appeared to project horizontally from his breast. From his bare head a shock of black hair bristled in all directions. The bell he incessantly rung was of unusual size and weight. He grasped the handle with both hands and, doubled up like a figure four, as though by the great weight of the bell he wielded, marched to and fro up and down the platform ringing away as though deaf and blind to all else on earth.

The senator went in to dinner, but did not remain long. His appetite was not sharp and what he found on the table was not tempting. Most prominently and profusely displayed was the mustard. There was mustard, common, thin mustard, everywhere. Then what next caught the eye of the traveler was a few scattering plates containing thin slices of very tough looking boiled beef. There were, besides, a few plates of bread, dishes of beans, some boiled carrots and plates of pickles. No comfort was to be taken with either the tea or the coffee, for both were thin and of bad flavor.

The senator was soon out on the platform again, where he found the curious specimen of humanity still ringing his bell as vigorously as ever. As he shuffled sidewise back and forth along the platform, swinging his huge bell with both hands, he looked not unlike an overgrown chimpanzee.

The senator stood and curiously regarded the bowed yet active and muscular little man, who was all the time shuffling to and fro and creating no end of clangor.

Suddenly the little man's eyes met those of the senator. His face lighted up and he ceased to ring his huge bell, allowing it to hang idly from his right hand. "Ha! well, well! Well, well! ha!" cried he, approaching and peering up at Mr. Jones from under his shaggy eyebrows. "Well, well, it must be! Ain't your name Jones? Didn't you once mine at Whisky Flat, down in old Tuolumne?"

"My name is Jones, and I once mined at Whisky Flat," said Mr. Jones.

"Ha, well, well, I thought so. How are you doing? I am Bill Smith; you must remember me. I used to work in the Badger mine with the Rogers boys—Bill Smith. Not 'Extra Billy' but Bill; though the boys used to call me 'Stub-and-Twist.' You must remember Stub-and-Twist, Mr. Jones?"

"Very well—very well indeed," said Mr. Jones. "What are you doing here, Stubby—you seem to be proprietor?"

"Yes, I own the place. I am proprietor."

"Then I need not ask you how you are doing. It is plain that you are doing well—that you are getting rich."

"Getting rich, Mr. Jones! Oh, no, I am not getting rich. Indeed, I am making very little money."

"I can't see why you should not be almost coining money," said Mr. Jones. "The trains stop here for dinner and you get a dollar a meal from all the passengers; you ought to be coining money?"

"Oh, no, I am not. Everything is so very high up here in the mountains. All kinds of provisions are very dear up here."

"That may be," said Mr. Jones. "Still I can't see that you are out anything, except it may be for the wear and tear of your dinner bell!"

"John Jones!" yelled the little man, "I've seen the time when you did not turn up your nose at bacon and brains!"

All Were Interested.

The Chicago *Tribune* is responsible for the following story supposed to illustrate life in the great divorce city. The *Tribune* says:

Four gentlemen sat in the breakfast room of the Grand Pacific Hotel. All were reading the morning papers, when suddenly one broke the silence with the remark: "By Jove! she's divorced again." Noticing that his words had attracted the attention of his companions, he apologized and explained that he had been somewhat surprised to see the divorce of his quondam wife chronicled in the legal intelligence. "She and I parted," he said, in a dreamy, retrospective manner, "in August, 1872, and two months afterward she married up in Peoria a fellow named Tompkins." "Tompkins?" said the second gentleman, with a sudden interest; "Tompkins, Peoria, October, 1872. Was her name Theodosia? Woman who had limpid, blue eyes, and always had a rolling-pin under her pillow on the nights the lodge met?" "The same, stranger, the same. Shake, old pard," said the first speaker, "and how was she?" "She was all my fancy painted her," replied the second. "But I had a rival in a stove lifter, for which she had too much affection, and in January, 1875, the courts of Lafayette, Indiana, dissolved the bonds between us. I believe she married again—some rooster called Green, I heard."

"I am the rooster called Green, and am glad to make your acquaintance. Gentlemen, I knew your wife well for over a year, and, barring her vivacity with toasting forks and long handled fryingpans, a better wife I never had. But we parted last December, as soon as I could get out of the doctor's hands with a fracture of the skull (in conjunction with a discussion concerning getting up to light the fire—also a bootjack), and I thought the fact of our divorce had been previously announced." "But," said the first speaker, "your name, my companion in divorce, is Green; the last time she was divorced it was from Brown." "Brown? Brown?" said Mr. Tompkins, reflectively; "there was one fellow named Brown used to tag after her." "It must be the same one." "Gentlemen," said the first speaker, reflectively, "this is a most remarkable coincidence. I don't usually drink after breakfast, but this is a special occasion, and we may, mayn't we?" So they all went out to the barroom together to drink success to Brown, and as they stepped up to the bar they met a man who said: "Gentlemen, this is my treat. I have just been divorced, and my name is Brown, and I'm going to treat the house."

His three friends shook hands with him solemnly, exchanging three looks of intelligence among themselves, when a weak-eyed young man walked in diagonally and said: "See here, you fellers have got to take a bottle of wine with me. I'm a newly married man; bridegroom rejoicing to run a race, you know; have something?" And so he wandered on till, to get rid of him, they agreed to go up stairs to the ladies' parlor and be presented to his newly made bride. They did so, and lo! and behold she was their wife! The situation was sufficiently embarrassing, but the woman didn't faint, but simply remarked: "Oh, Mr. Green, glad to meet you; your face seems familiar to me, Mr. Tompkins? Somehow your name seems known to me, Mr. Brown. I seem to recollect your face; any relation to the Browns of Lafayette, Indiana?" And so on.

FRANCE.—The marvelous recuperation of France is again proved by Leon Say's budget for 1877. In 1869, the last complete year before the war, the revenue amounted to 1,400,000,000 francs; the expenditure for 1877 is estimated at the enormous sum of 2,120,000,000 francs, which shows that in eight years the taxation of France has increased fifty per cent., the excess over last year's expenditure being 50,000 francs. For the army and navy 730,000,000 francs are allotted, but for education only 40,000,000 francs.

The rapid and emphatic recital of the following is said to be an infallible cure for lisping: Hobbs meets Snobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs bobs to Snobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs nobs with Snobbs and robs Nobbs' fobs. "This is," says Nobbs, "the worse for Hobbs' jobs," and Snobbs sobs.

A BIT OF BURLESQUE.

Fashions for Spring, 1876, as Told by "Scribner's Monthly" for May.

Affections are cut close, are worn by old and young, and are equally becoming to all. They are useful for every-day wear, for hill climbing and rock scaling. They come mostly in the old decided colors, and are worn long or short to suit the taste or convenience of the wearer.

Honor is beginning to be considered a somewhat antiquated goods. Several large houses are selling out below cost, preparatory to going out of business, "as there is no profit in it," they say. Large stocks have accumulated on their hands, as they found few purchasers for even the finest quality. Some apparently heavy dealers have failed entirely, and closed up for want of capital.

Generosity was much worn at the holiday season. It is not an imported goods, but of home manufacture, and comes in all prices and grades.

Intellect is much sought after at certain shops, where it is supposed to be found. A "shoddy" article is often palmed off upon shoppers, a quality with a cotton back and a satin figure. But those really desirous of purchasing can always find a genuine article, and it is within the means of the poor.

Fraud, though not as popular as it was last year, is occasionally worn as a *negligé* by those retiring into bankruptcy; and at the reception of creditors by their two per cent. debtors.

There is another garment shown at openings which promises to be as great a favorite this spring as ever. Its common name is love. It comes in suits, prices ranging from one hundred to many thousand dollars per suit. It is made to order when desired. Sometimes much profit is realized on the sales. Many who have purchased say that it can be turned and made over for another season. There is much counterfeit in the market. It requires a practiced eye to detect the false. Only the real will wear; the frail imitation soon gets shabby by dust and friction. I am told that some of our leading fashionables invest in the cheap material, and trimmed up nicely it is thought to look as well as the genuine.

Policy is one of the most popular overgarments of the season. It seems to be worn by all ages and classes. It is considered the "correct thing" for court, business, or society. Some skill is required in wearing it, so that the lining, which is often of a different texture, shall not show. Those designed for ladies are often trimmed with a bewildering combination of puffs, bows and folds; those for gentlemen are ornamented with red tape.

Orthodoxy is not so high or straight as in former seasons, nor buttoned so closely.

Heresy is very popular, especially when worn with white neckties.

Creeds are not so much imported as at one time, but are home-made, which causes a great variety.

Ancient Newspapers.

At the coming Centennial newspaper exhibition at Philadelphia it has been decided to display copies of antique journals and other curiosities of newspaper literature. To this interesting collection all persons having ancient, quaint, or curious specimens are invited to contribute; and should the response be as hearty and general as we hope to find it, this gathering of time-worn publications will prove to be not only a leading trait of the newspaper department, but also one of the salient attractions of the exhibition as a whole. All having the ability and the will to aid on the project should transmit their consignments without delay to the Philadelphia office of the newspaper exhibition, Ledger building, 110 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. Whilst on view, these exhibits will have attached to them labels designating by whom they are contributed, and all consistent care will be taken to preserve them from damage. After the close of the exhibition they will be again at the service of their owners, or, in the absence of different instructions, will be transferred to some historical society or museum.

During the late war there were many newspapers issued which illustrated the straits in which their publishers found themselves. Pink, blue and yellow sheets, wrapping paper, and many other substitutes were pressed into the service. Specimens of these now possess a curious interest.—*Exchange.*

LIBERAL.—The Boston *Post* tells the story of a distinguished New York merchant, well known for his great liberality, who has had the satisfaction of seeing a favorite son, who has been very wild, converted under the instrumentality of Moody and Sankey. As a thank offering he has contributed $50,000 toward the Hippodrome expenses.

An Exciting Scene.

I was in the Bowery Theater, New York, one night, says a correspondent, writing of the olden time, when there was a stampede of actors, musicians, and audience from fright. Herr Driesbach, with his trained tigers and lions, was playing in "Mungo Park." One of the tigers became stubborn, and would not perform his part. The Herr became angry. Whip in hand he entered the cage, in a corner of which the tiger crouched sullenly, and enforced his commands with cuts of the whip. The tiger growled and showed his teeth. The ladies of the *corps de ballet* fluttered in their airy gauze. The house became excited. The fiddlers and French horns showed signs of uneasiness. Even the stony faced double-bass gave proof that he was not an automaton, contrary to the assertion of the pittites. The struggle between Driesbach and the tiger still continued. Still the beast resisted, and the beast tamer plied the whip. Suddenly the tiger made a spring toward the door of the cage, which was not fastened, and ran loose upon the stage. With a piercing *ensemble* of shrieks the fair ones in parasol skirts fled affrighted from the stage. Actors and actresses, "supes" and coryphees beat a precipitate retreat. Driesbach and the tiger stood upon the stage eying each other. The brute tamer advanced. The brute made a dash toward the footlights, as if it were about to spring into the crowded pit. The musicians disappeared under the stage as if by magic. The pit disgorged itself instantaneously. Wonderful to relate, nobody was hurt, though the entrance to the pit was through a long, narrow, and badly lighted underground passage. I saw no more. I happened to be standing when the incident happened, for I had arrived too late to get a seat. I was literally carried out by the crowd. I do not think my feet touched ground until I was dropped, safe and sound, on the pavement in front of the theater. Before many minutes, information of the tiger's capture was received. The audience re-entered the theater, and we witnessed the performance to its close.

Mr. A. T. Stewart's City.

Among the investments of the late A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince, was Garden City, on Hempstead Plains, and standing on a wide tract of sterile land. The tract is twelve miles long and two and a half wide. Garden City is four miles from the western end and has in the center a large brick hotel that cost with the furniture $100,000. The guests are mainly families of New York merchants and brokers. A bedroom and a dressing room have been always kept for Mr. Stewart and wife. Mr. Stewart never slept there, but his wife occupied the room several weeks last summer.

Near the railroad depot is a large three-story brick house, used for the offices of the superintendent and surveyor. There is a large warehouse, with a steam elevator for grain, where materials for developing the city are stored. There is also a stable that cost $30,000. A steam plow is used for breaking sod, and a steam roller and traction engine are used for thrashing grain. Nine thousand acres were bought in 1868 from the town of Hempstead for $450,000, and 1,000 acres have been added since. A contract was recently made for water works to cost $125,000, and to consist of a large well, fifty feet in diameter and thirty-five feet deep, with machinery sufficient to pump two and a half million gallons a day if required.

Garden City has 102 houses, renting from $150 to $1,200 each. Mr. Stewart has not erected any church edifice in the city. The city's population is 275. Mr. Stewart refused to sell any house or land in the city. Provisions has been made in his will for the prosecution of improvements in Garden City for many years.

That part of the Central railroad of Lond Island running from the western end of Garden City four miles to Farmingdale was owned by Mr. Stewart and leased to the Central railroad company, together with the road one mile to Hempstead. Mr. Stewart's last visit to Garden City was in November last.

Mind Your P's.

Persons who patronize newspapers, says an exchange, should pay promptly, for the pecuniary prospects of the press have a peculiar power in pushing forward public prosperity. If the printer is paid promptly, and his pocketbook kept plethoric by prompt paying patrons, he puts his pen to the paper in peace, his paragraphs are more pointed, he paints his pictures of passing events in more pleasant colors, and the perusal of his paper is of more pleasure to his people. Paste this piece of proverbial philosophy in some place where all persons can perceive it.

An Organ Grinder's Life.

The organ grinder's existence is rather precarious. The profits of his calling fluctuate, not only with the state of business but also with the season. In wet weather, when there are but few people on the street, he, of course, makes less than in fine weather when he plays to large, though transient, audiences. In the summer, and particularly in the poorer neighborhoods, where the girls, being deprived of the pleasures of hotel hops at the watering places, sometimes get up impromptu germans on the sidewalks, he does a rattling good business, and is occasionally able to lay up a little for the rainy and snowy days of winter. At all seasons of the year the organ grinder, of all men, battens on the misfortunes of others; for, strange to say among a music loving people, he is most liberally paid when the payment is conditional upon his going as far away as possible, and he often receives generous and unexpected gifts when he happens, by chance, to get into a street where some one is ill, dead or dying. In the summer they average from seventy-five cents to a dollar a day. It costs the organ grinder, according to his own account, fifty cents a day to live, and all he gets over that sum is clear profit. One of the class, who seems to have traveled much, told the writer in very bad French that he had played four months in Paris before coming here, and preferred New York to the French capital. He used to average forty centimes (about eight cents) a day there, and he makes about fifty cents a day here. In Paris, he said, he used to get most of his money from the women, who threw it to him from the windows; here he gets most patronage from the men who pass him in the street. He added that the people are not attracted to the windows here by the sound of an organ as they are in Paris. The writer asked if there was an understanding among the organ grinders as to the route each should take, and what would be done if two met on the same block. The answer was that no understanding existed among the profession, and that when two of its members come in contact they both play on with all their muscle until the one who plays the louder drives the other one away and remains master of the field.—*Exchange.*

Double Crimes.

Our whole system of treating double crimes with one-sided laws, our whole silly policy of treating one party to a double crime as a fiend, and the other party as an angel or a baby, has been not only inefficient for the end sought to be obtained, but disastrous. The man who offers a bribe to another for any purpose which involves the infraction of a law of the State or nation is, and must be, an equal partner in the guilt; and any law which leaves him out of the transaction is utterly unjust on the face of it. If it is wrong to sell liquor, it is wrong to buy it, and wrong to sell because, and only because, it is wrong to buy. If prostitution is wrong, it is wrong on both sides, and he who offers a bribe to a weak woman, without home or friends or the means of life, to break the laws of the State, shares her guilt in equal measure. Law can never be respected that is not just. No law can be enforced that lays its hand upon only one of the parties to a double crime. No such law ever was enforced, or ever accomplished the purpose for which it was enacted; and until we are ready to have double laws for double crimes, we stultify ourselves by our unjust measures to suppress those crimes. Our witnesses are all accomplices, the moral sense of the community is blunted and prevented, and those whom we brand as criminals look upon our laws with contempt of judgment and conscience.—*Dr. J. G. Holland, in Scribner for May.*

An English Spelling Bee.

One way of conducting a spelling bee in England is to let one person begin with a letter, the next one must add to it, having a complete word in his head, and so on, until some one finishes what-
ever word may event
tured. Says a writer
cular: It is astonish
certain common com
sound when said in
heard of a bee
room in a large
had got as far as z i
can 'zin' be the
next man; and
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"By J
myself.
sented a
every day

The Shepherd Boy's Love.

'Twas my name she utter'd! 'Twas mine—oh, what joy!
She knew, then, I loved her—oh, blissful delight!
Her love would ennoble the poor shepherd boy—
Bright day would succeed to despairing dark night!

Whilst watching my flocks as I sat by the stream,
So fair and so lovely one morning she came—
A vision of beauty! I fear'd 'twas a dream;
And as she came nearer, she utter'd my name.

I sprung up to meet her, to tell her my love,
Again she called "Carlo"—how tender her tone!
The joy I then felt was removed far above
My hopes when I languish'd unloved and alone.

How odd was her smile when I cried: "I am thine!"
And in answer she called me a "bumpkin" and "noodle;"
I look'd back behind me, I heard a low whine,
And found that my lady was calling her poodle!

Facts and Fancies.

Columbia, Tenn., with a population of 6,000, lost but twenty-four by death last year.

The just completed census of Philadelphia gives the population of that city as 817,448.

A Liverpool firm recently divided $200,000 among their employees who had been with them five years and more.

When a man has business that doesn't pay, he usually begins to look around for a partner to share his losses with him.

The Paris "Trois Freres" will have a restaurant at the Centennial, and the public will have a chance to see all the mysteries of a Paris kitchen.

In olden times, when a criminal was tried in England, he was never questioned as to his guilt or innocence. He was tried first, and axed afterwards.

The Indiana glass works has orders for 250,000 demijohns. Even if there were no almanacs one could tell by this that it was Presidential election this year.

The last fish story comes from ancient Nantucket, where a fisherman caught a seventy-five pound codfish, which, when opened, was found to contain two ducks.

It is the sagacious remark of a keen observer that you can generally tell a newly married couple at the dinner table by the indignation of the groom when a fly alights on the bride's butter.

Better to hope though the clouds hang low,
And to keep the eyes still lifted;
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through,
When the ominous clouds are drifted.
There was never a night without a day,
Nor an evening without a morning;
And the darkest hour, the proverb says,
Is the hour before the dawning.

The city of Custer, in the Black Hills, celebrated its first funeral and begun its first graveyard. In the whole city only one Bible was found. It belonged to a girl, daughter of one of the miners.

There has seldom, if ever, been so much unemployed labor in the north of England as at the present moment. There are eighteen collieries laid off in the county of Durham, and 10,000 iron workers have been idle for months.

It is said that one of the fabricators of the notes bearing the forged signatures of Victor Emanuel, which have been circulated in Italy, is the king's own son, one of the Countess Mirafiora's children. He is an officer in the army.

Three swindlers confined in Newgate, London, having complained to the lord mayor that they were underfed, the governor of the jail proved before the chief magistrate that the complainants had increased in weight since their admission.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO [illegible]TICS, LITERATURE AND [illegible]RRENT EVENTS IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor.

T. B. PINN, Business Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, one insertion.........$ 75
" two " 1 00
" one month........... 1 50

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$1 50 for one year, $1.00 for six months, or until after the close of the campaign; 50 cents for three months or 18 cents a month invariably in advance. Six copies one month $1.00, larger number in proportion. Single copies 5 cents.

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Communications relating to the business of this paper, subscription, advertisements and business notices should be addressed to T. B. PINN, Box 52, Alexandria, Va.

Articles intended for publication, or relating to editorial matter, should be addressed to J. W. CROMWELL. 1511 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Strict compliance with the above regulations will facilitate the dispatch of business.

Saturday, April 22, 1876.

TO THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

We are surprised at the efforts made by the opponents of Mr. Blaine to misrepresent the action of the Convention recently held at Lynchburg, by which that gentleman received so emphatic an endorsement as the choice of the Republicans of Virginia, for the Presidency in the coming National contest. But for the coalition of the friends of Mr. Conkling, Mr. Morton and Bristow, neither would have made any respectable showing of opposition, and even with the combination of the respective friends of all these gentlemen, the real opposion to Mr. Blaine, was of the feeblest character, and would have failed to attract any attention; but for the persistency of the small minority to prevent any expression of preference at all.

The popular heart of the Republicans of Virginia beats so warmly for Mr. Blaine, that, had his friends preferred (as they should have done) they could not only have passed a resolution instructing the delegates to vote for him, but they could with less trouble have excluded from the delegation all who were not pronounced friends to him.

The several telegrams which have gone Northward that a large number of the chosen delegates were for others than Mr. Blaine, are positively false, and no credit can attach to those who manufacture such silly stuff.

The action of the Convention was fair in every respect, on the part of the large majority of the Blaine men, unless it be the questionable manner of making the permanent chairman of the Convention. Before the report of the Committee on permanent organization had been adopted, a strong opposition to Mr. Sener was manifested, especially among that class who had the right to complain of the course pursued by him when a member of Congress, with reference to questions affecting their rights and liberties. We do not believe that Mr. Sener, was acceptable to even a respectable minority of the Convention, and we do not hesitate to say that the manner of his selection [illegible] very unsatisfactory, [illegible]

to express a preference for Mr. Conklin, while the Morton move was in charge of ex-Senator John F. Lewis. The latter gentleman was opposed to instructing the delegates, not because of his anti-Blaine sentiments; but, upon general principles. We state this by authority, for the Senator informed the writer that he would not attend the National Convention as an instructed delegate, even though he were instructed to cast his vote for Mr. Morton.

With the exception of Mr. DeMortie, we are not aware that anyone else, the expressed opposition to Mr. Blaine, avowed a preference for Mr. Morton. It is true, that among the colored members of the Convention, there was a deep feeling of gratitude for the active, consistant and honest course pursued by Mr. Morton, with regard to questions involving their rights and liberties;—that feeling was true genuine and heart felt, and it is equally true, that among those who encouraged the colored members to expressions of regard for Mr. Morton, were several gentlemen who had been once affoded the opportunity to uphold the Senator in his efforts, but who 'shank' from doing so, and who, we fear, would shrink from giving him their hearty support should he be the nominee of our party. We beg our good friend Mr. Morton, not to be deceived by Virginia Republicans politicians, but to accept the undeniable truth that at least ninety per cent. of the voters of our party in Virginia, feel to day that James G. Blaine is their choice over *all competitors* now in the field.

We are free to confess that this feeling is not alone, because of the splendid abilities of Mr. Blaine, as a party leader, and because of his soundness as a man and a Republican, but is is due to the zeal of his numerous friends and admirers who went out among the people, who, confiding in their judgment and sincerity as party-leaders fell in with the popular tide, and if we do not err in our judgment, will go on extending itself until it culminates in Cincinnati in June next, making him the candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency.

SCALAWAG.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

One of the most cheering signs of the times is the confidence expressed by all classes in the Northern States, of retaining the reins of the National Goverment in the hands of the Republican party, for at least another Presidential term. Not only does the Republican press everywhere speak in that calm tone which evinces assurance of safety, but the independent press, so potent in the large cities, admits that the Republican party has the inside track, and will gain an easy victory at the next general election.

The fact is that the independent tax payers in the North never seriously meant to trust the Democrats with the reins, at least not before they had sufficiently proved their ability and probity in minor positions. Two years ago when trade and industries were almost paralyzed; while taxes continued high, when despotism in the shape of third term designs seemed approaching, while it was loudly whispered that all the old office holders were corrupt and had formed rings which could not be broken, and when the competitive examination system, the noblest civil service reform ever attempted, was being choaked and thereby gave color to those whisperings; in short, when everything appeared cheerless, then, at a time when the Democratic press and Democratic candidates for office charged all these evils to the Republicans, and loudly promised to revive trade and industries, to lessen taxes, to punish thieving officers, and to purify the government throughout, then the honest northern citizen inclined his ear to them. Give us pow- [illegible] loud mouthed demagou- [illegible] enact laws that shall [illegible] of the whole coun- [illegible] and just that [illegible] as lights not only to [illegible] on but to all pos- [illegible] the honest tax- [illegible] himself in [illegible] to the [illegible] tones [illegible] ver, [illegible] not [illegible] me [illegible] the [illegible] they

may be honest, and I will take them at their word, and give them a trial at which they cannot do much harm, whereas policy will dictate them to do some good, and, thus it came about that a large number of Democrats were elected to Congress.

Well, they have had their chance; they have been carefully weighed, and found wanting both in ability and honesty. They have frittered away five months of the present session and at an expense of over a million of dollars, hardly done five weeks of honest work. Instead of reviving the industries of the country, they have done harm to them for instead of infusing confidence in the speedy resumption of specie payment, they have done what they could to retard resumption. Instead of honoring and rewarding the mained defenders of the country, they have deliberately taken their head and given it to those that tried to dissolve the Union. Instead of guarding the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage everywhere, as they solemnly promised, they have connived at the most flagrant frauds and the cut throat proceedings of the White Liner's in the South, and chuckled at the smartness of Southern Democrats in obtaining seats by intimidation. Nice fellows indeed to rule this country. True they are poking everywhere in hopes of finding corruption among the Republicans, but what little they have found, has somany Democratic ingredients that they are now exceedingly anxious to let by gones be by gones. All this the people see clearly, and, also, that the success of the Democratic party, at the next general election, would entail unmitigated calamities upon the whole nation. Vast amount of southern claims would have to be paid, a depreciated currency would be fastened upon us; the public faith would be subverted, the credit of the nation destroyed, and recklessness and consequent ruin would rife everywhere and seeing clearly all this, the northern people will trust the Democracts no longer. Many years may pass before they will give them another trial.

In 1862, when affairs appeared very blue, many northern people were inclined to grumble if not despondency, and the result was that they elected Democrat governors and congressmen, but in 1864, the treachery, dishonesty and uncapacity of these Democrats were so evident that the Republicans in New York, and othern northern states, in spite of Democratic ballot stuffing and counting, defeated them so crushingly that they retreated like wet curs, and the same spectacle will be witnessed next fall.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. AT LYNCHBURG, VA.

At 12 o'clock M., R. H. Carter, of Fauquier, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order and stated that although it had been arranged by the Committee that he should be temporary chairman he would not infringe upon the rights of the privileges of the convention by accepting it.

On motion P. J. Carter, of Northampton, was elected temporary chairman, and Edgar Allan, of Bath, Secretary.

A committee of one from each Congressional district and two at large were appointed on credentials

The convention took a recess until three o'clock.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the re-assembling of the convention the committee on credentials not being prepared to report, speeches were heard from the following persons: J. B. Stovall, G. M. Arnold, Edgar Allan, Wm. N. Stevens, Chas. J. Malord, Mr. Clairborne, John R. Popham, Jas. H Platt, C. P. Ramsdell and Edward Daniels, when the convention took o further recess to 7½ o'clock.

FIRST DAY—NIGHT SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 7½ o'clock, P. J. Carter in the chair.

Mr. Sener moved that the rules of the House of Delegates be adopted for the government of the convention.

Mr. Woodfin objected to the motion that it was not in order, and Mr. Sener withdrew his motion.

The committee on credentials reported the names of 132 delegates as entitled to seats in the convention.

The hall was then cleared for the use of the delegates only.

Debate on the majority and minority reports was limited to five minutes to each speaker.

On motion, the majority report was received.

A minority report was submitted by Captain J. H. Rives, in which he claimed that several delegates were not entitled to seats on account of non-residence.

Major Carter, of Fauquier, offered a resolution that the case of each contestested seat be considered separately. Adopted.

A motion to reconsider the consideration of the minority report was adopted, and the majority report save as much as related to the case of the delegates from Madison Ward, Richmond, was adopted.

On motion, ten minutes each were given to the claimant, and the contestee, with five minutes each for rejoinders.

R P. Brooks the one whom the committee first submitted his claims at length. John Ambler Smith followed, and after the rejoinders without further discussion the convention seated R. P. Brooks.

The committee on permanent organization and on resolutions were appointed,

The committee on permanent organization reported as follows:

For President—J. B Sener.

For Vice-Presidents—J. D. Brady, R. P. Brooks, B. S. Hooper, W. H. Pleasants, G. O. Chase, A. M. Lawson, R. H. Carter, John S. Walsh.

Secretaries—J. W. Woltz, A. Spitzer, E. Terry.

Sergeant-at-Arms—A. Taylor.

The report of the committee on permanent organization after a long debate and much filibustering was declared adopted, and the convention journed to 10 o'clock next morning.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The convention met ten o'clock P. J. Carter in the chair.

On motion of Mr, Syphax the convention took a recess for one hour in order to await the report of the committee on resolution.

The convention again assembled at eleven o'clock.

The Chairman requested all to retire from the body of the hall who were not delegates.

On motion of Mr. Dezendorf, the hall was cleared by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Finney, of Franklin, offered his resignation.

Mr. Platt moved that his resignation be accepted.

Mr. Stovall hoped the gentleman from Franklin would withdraw his tendered resignation.

Mr, Claibourne, of Franklin, advocated the claims of Mr. Finney.

Mr. Lewis raised a point of order, that the gentleman from Franklin was out of order.

By request Mr. Allen read a letter signed by Mr. Maddox and others requesting on account of compelled absence that they be allowed representation in the committee by proxy.

Mr. Platt moved that these proxies be set aside.

M. Allan moved that they be allowed representation by proxy.

Mr. Syphax said the convention had already made great concessions and that no further be granted

Mr. Dezendorf said it would be setting a bad precedent.

The previous question was called, whether the credentials of the gentleman Chesterfield should be accepted. Decided in the negative.

Mr. Franklin moved that none but residents of the counties entitled to representation be allowed a seat in the convention Lost.

On motion of Mr. Platt the report of the committee on permanent organization was read,

On motion of the member from Pownatan a committee of three was appointed to wait on Mr. Sener and inform him of his selecion as permanent President.

Pending the absence of the committee the Chair explained its position in regard to the procedings last night.

Mr. Pleasant wished to know if the motion was to reconsider the adoption of the majority report.

He then moved that the report of committee on permanent organization be reconsidered.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. J. B. Sener made his appearance upon the stage and was introduced by the temporary chairman, who made a neat speech and yielded the gavel to his successor.

Mr. Sener then began his address by stating that he recognized in the audience Republicans from all parts of the State. He then alluded to the present attitude of the Democratic party and urged that the party remain firm to its principles.

On motion of Mr. Platt a vote of thanks was tendered to the temporary chairman of the convention, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, of Pittsylvania, it was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be received.

Mr. Patton of Sussex, then offered the following resolutions:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Republicans of Virginia, reaffirming their allegiance to the national republican party in this centennial year, as an event which calls for the expression ot gratitude to Almighty God that our civil and religious liberties have been preserved through all the vicissitudes of the century; that the American people have successfully maintained before the world their capacity for self-government, and that the Union remains unbroken, either by foreign aggressions, civil discord or domestic rebellion. The past of our national history is secure, but its future depends upon the preservation of the fundamental principles which the past has consecrated and which are expressed in the Declaration of Independence, and in the Constitution of the United States, with its several amendments. To these the Republican party has always been devoted and faithful. It has carried the government forward into the front rank among the nations; it has granted amnesty with unexampled liberality; it has gradually diminished the public debt; it has furnished the country with a national currency; it has maintained an economical standard of public expenditures; it has required a faithful collection and disbursements of the public revenues, and it has developed the material resources of the country by increasing the facilities of inter-communication between the different sections of the country; therefore, resolved

1. That we will remain faithful to the principles of the national Republican party in all things; concerning the administration of national affairs until every right guaranteed by the Constitution shall be fully secured and enjoyed, and all existing laws faithfully executed.

2 We favor honesty and economy in the administration of the government, and recommend such retrenchment in the civil service as can be made without impairing the efficiency of the different departments of public business and at the same time favor liberality, just compensation in the pay of public servants, believing it to be the best means to secure honest and faithful discharge of duty, private or public.

3. We are in favor of quick and condign punishment of all dishonest and corrupt officers of the government, no matter what their station, and pledge our support to secure that result.

4. That the honor and credit of this nation must be maintained inviolate, and to put this beyond dispute, specie payments should be resumed at the earliest practicable moment.

5. We believe free schools to be the palladium of civil liberty, and that they should be supported by general taxation of the people, and we are opposed to any division of the school money for the benefit of any sect or denomination whatever, or to any interference with the schools by any sect or denomination We denounce the action of the Democratic authorities of this State, by whom the money raised for free school purposes, has been taken for other purposus, thus robbing the children of the State of that which will best fit them for becoming good citizens.

6. We believe the safety of free institutions depends upon the purity of the ballot, and we ask the Congress of the United States to pass a law for the protection of its citizens in the right of elective franchise, by which they may obtain the benefit thereof, and be certain that the ballot deposited for the candidate of their choice will be counted for him and them, and not substituted by a stuffed ballot.

7. We endorse the administration of the President as distinguished throughout by measures that will pre-eminently rebound to the honor and credit of this nation and mark a new era in the history of our Republic, and especially, do we command the determination expressed by the President to ferret out all guilty and dishonest officials in the memerable saying: "Let no guilty man escape,"

8. We cordially invite all citizens of Virginia, who are in favor of making this centennial year, 1876, a year fo "peace and good will" to help us in electing the candidate that will bnominated by the National Republican Convention, to be held in Cincinnati in June next.

9. Having implicit confidence in the personal worth, honor and integrity, and in the political soundness and sagacity of Hon. J. G. Blaine, of the State of Maine, and believing that he will defend and uphold the Constitution of the United States, *as it is*, and make this nation loved at home and respected abroad, we hereby declare our preference for him as the nominee of the National Republicen Convention for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the Republican party true to the interests of civilization and progress, recommend the construction at the earliest possible moment such water lines and railroads as will connect the East and West, North and South, and furnish cheap transportation from the interior to the seas.

A lengthy debate followed the introduction of the resolution favoring the instruction of delegates to the Cincinnati convention to vote for Hon. Jas. G. Blaine for the Presidency, which was separately considered.

M. Syphax, of Alexandria, favored Marton, and said he (Morton) should receive at least a vote of thanks or some expression of gratitude for his fidelity to the Republican party and his earnestness in advancing the privileges of the colored race.

M. R. P. Brooks, of Richmond, made an able speech in favor of instructing delegates to vote for Mr. Blaine.

R. D. Beckley, of Alleghany, favored Blaine.

Capt. Rives spoke in favor of sending delegates to Cincinnati uninstrudted, but he would heartily vote for the resolution, as it appeared to be the expression of a majority of the convention.

Senator Lewis said he would also vote for the resolution, but confessed his love for Morton, and said it was not that he loved Blaine less, but he loved Morton more.

Peter J Carter said he was not in favor of instructing delegates to Cincinnati, but if he should be fortunate enough to go to Cincinnati, he would vote for Jas. G. Blaine on the first, second, third and fourth ballots, and if necessary, he would imitate the example of Ben Butlar at the Charleston convention, and vote for him (Blaine five hundred times.

The debate on the resolution, expressing the preference of the Virginia Republicans for Blaine was prolonged to a considerable extent, during which it was evidenced that a division existed among the delegates as to their choice, some favoring Morton, others Bristow, but the general expression of the convention was shown to favor Blaine.

The resolution endorsing Blaine was adopted with but three or four dissenting votes.

Mr. DeMortie, of Nottoway, sent to the desk a telegram he had received, stating that the Republicans of South Carolina in convention, on yesterday, adopted resolutions favoring Morton for the Presidency. This was loudly applauded by those who sought to have the delegates to the Cincinnaci convention instructed to vote for Morton.

Mr. Brady, of Portsmouth, offered a resolution endorsing the course of Hon, Oliver P. Morton in the United States Senate.

Mr Sylax moved that a resolution of thanks be tendered Hon. O. P. Morton for his defence of the Southern Republicans.

The vote upon the resolution was taken, and it was adopted.

Mr. Woltz, of Fredericksburg, then read the article concerning the death of Hon. L H Chandler, which appeared in the STAR of Monday, and offered a resolution of respect to his memory, which was carried by the convention rising.

Mr. Platt offered the folluwing resolutioe which was lost.

That the honor of the Nation be maintained inviolate by the payment of its bonds in time and manner as provided by the law authorizing their issure, and suce a financial policy as will encourage enterprise, give full and profitable employment to labor, and enable every citizen who holds a legal tender note to exchange it at par for gold.

Mr. Platt moved that the convention proceed to elect four delegates to the Cincinnati convention.

At Large—Hon. J. F. Lewis, Hon. W. H. H. Stowell, Wm. N. Stevens, R. H. Carter,

First District—Delegates, J. B. Sener, P. J. Carter; alternates, L. R. Stewart, E. W. Massey.

Second District—Delegates, J. P. Dozendorf, J M Dawson; alternates, Wm. Stevens, M. McDivitt.

Third District—Delegates, O. H. Russell, J. W. Poindexter; alternates J. R. Popham, J. Crump.

Fourth District—W. L Fernald, Ross Hamilton; alternates, G. S. Richards, H. R. Hooper.

Fifth District—Delegates, D. S. Lewis, J. P. DeHaven; alternates J. T. Hunnebus, J. R. Stoval.

Sixth District—Delegates, J. H. Rivers, George V. Case; alternates, S. Patterson, L. F. Loup.

Seventh District—Delegates, J. W. Porter, Joseph Harrison; alternates, R. S. Shelton, E. Terry.

Eight District—Delegates, William Miller, O. Blanchard; alternates, F. L. VanAuken, R. Bundy.

Ninth District—Delegates, Jacob Wagoner, W. S. Okey; alternates, W. F. Slater, J. M. Rose.

MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following are the members of the State Central Committee for the severl districts, elected by the convention:

First District—T. W. Taylor, J. J. McDonald,, G. J. Quinn.

Second District—H. B, Nichols, Geo. W. Cook, C. W. Lassiter.

Third District—D. W. Bohanon, A. A Spitzer, J. Crump.

Fourth District—M. R DeMortie, George S Richards,, Jos. Jorgenson.

Fifth District—O. P. Wooten, W. H. Pleasants, B. C. Adams.

Sixth District—Ro. Alexander, J. F. Wilson, D. T. Woodfin.

Seventh District—E. W. Early, S. M. Yost, G. A. Jackson.

Eight District—B. W. Hoxie. F. L. VanAuken, A. E. Braxton.

Ninth District—F. J. Bramhall, John Welsh, Peter Singleton.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention the State Central Committee met, (Honr C. P. Ramsdell chairman, and Col. Jas. D. Brady secretary,) and organized by seleçting the following executive committee: Col. S. E. Chamberlain, chairman; S. J. Quinn, H. B. Nichols, Josiah Crump, G. S. Richards, O. R. Wotten, J. F. Wilson, S. M. Yost, F. L. VanAuken, F. G. Bramhall and D. W. Bohanon.

Col. J. S, Richards was made treasurer, and it was decided that five members of the executive committee constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The People's Advocate.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE SUMNER TRIBUNE will be discontinued after this date, as Mr. A, W. HARRIS, its late editor, comes upon editorial staff of the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. By this means we hope to build up one strong Republican paper in Virginia. The advocate will be mailed to the former subscribers of the Tribune.

* * *

AND now Edward Daniels rushes into print to show that the late Lynchburg convention, was controlled by office holders &c. What is the matter with Mr. Daniels? He talks, looks and writes, like a granger who sees corruption everywhere, unless *his* impracticable hobbies are riden by people who have too much regard for the soundness of their limbs, to indulge in his gymnastic performances. We have a dose for Mr. Daniels; first let him take a little of "Robinson Crusoe's money" and after the nauseating process resulting therefrom, his despondency may be relieved by a trip to the National Theatre to see Petroleum V. Nasby's "Inflation."

* * *

LINCOLN MONUMENT.—The unveiling of the Lincoln Monument at Lincoln Park, Washington, on Friday, 14 instant, was attended with appropriate exercises. The was a grand parade, an oration by Frederick Douglass, a poem by Miss Cordelia Ray, of New York, addresses by Mr. J. E. Yeatman, of the Sanitary Commission, giving the history of the monument and by John Langston, President of the Committee of Arrangements.

The day was well suited for the exercises. The parade made a fine display, although the absence of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities of Washington was noted and commented upon. The oration was very fine, and our readers shall have the benefit of it in our next issue. The poem was well conceived but indifferently read. Fully ten thousend persons witnessed the ceremonies.

* * *

THE following resolutions was adopted at a recent session of the Baltimore Conference.

We have listened to John Oliver, Esq., of Richmond, Va., agent of the Moore St. Missionary Industrial Society, of Richmond, and whereas we believe such a school is a necessity to our hapless race therefore,

Resolved, That we command its object to our people and the friends of humanity everywhere.

* * *

THE Baltimore A. M. E. Conference has just closed its annual sesston at Georgetown, D. C., Bishop Cambell presiding.

COL. J. T. WILSON, of Norfolk was in Washington this week.

FURTHER mystery of the sudden disappearance of Mr. Chandler, is removed by the discovery of his body very much decomposed floating near Fort Norfolk in Elizabeth River.

* * *

PERSONALS.—Hon. J. Henri Burch, of Louisiana of the Grand Era, is with his wife, late Mrs. O. J. Dunn, stopping in Washington, D. C. the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Langston.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.—The Miner fund has been withdrawn from the support of the Normal Department, Howord University. The trustees of the fund propose to start a new Normal School under the control of first class teachers somewhere in the city of Washington.

* * *

For the People's Advocate.

THE SOUTH vs. NORTH.

There is one truth connected with the late civil war which cannot be contradicted by argument or justice, that is, the Northern people never harbored one-tenth the hatred against Southern people that the latter did against the former, Every man living North and West of Mason and Dixon's line was called a "Yankee," and the hatred against the "Yankee" was intense and uncompromising. I once heard a prominent Southern lawyer express his sentiments in this way:—"I hate the Yankees beyond measure, and shall always hate them; I shall teach my children to hate them, and my children's children shall be taught to hate them." The Southern people firmly believed that the entire dwellers of Yankeedom were an ignorant and degraded set, worthy only of being classed with robbers, cut throats and outlaws, and that in case Lincoln soldiers did succeed in gaining a foot hold South of the Potomac, that a general massacre of men, women and children would certainly follow. That such an opinion was entertained was proved by the speedy exodus of about fifteen-hundred of the first citizens from Alexandria on the morning the Union troops first entered, leaving splendid mansions elegantly furnished. stores filled with goods, and other property to the invaders.

This sudden exodus of the Alexandrians was one of the most serious mistakes that could have been committed, as those who remained now frankly admit. But for the overcharge of patriotism and the foolish act of Col. Ellsworth to take down Jackson's flag, not a life would have been sacrified or a drop of blood shed. The first command of the Union generals and superior officers was to protect the lives and property of all, and the Union citizens soon began to complain that more protection and favors were shown to the enemies than to the friends of Lincoln's government. The true Northern soldier came with no malice in his heart; with no desire to shed blood, or destroy property; his sole object was to save the Union.

All large bodies of soldiers have more or less ignorant, wicked, and lawless men, but even these seemed disposed to respect all classes of the *white* race, but for the negro they had no respect, and woe to the colored man who came within reach of those ruffains. Many a time during the four years' strife were my sympathies and indignation aroused while witnessing peaceable and harmless colored men maltreated, stoned and knocked down by brutes in human form. The Negro had just cause to complain of ill treatment from Union soldiers. And I will state another fact deserving of notice Nineteen-twentieths of the Union soldiers that abused the colored men, (when at home,) acted and voted with the Democratic party. Their hatred to the colored race sprung from the impression that they were sent here to destroy slavery. Democracy and Emancipation never could agree, and for the want of better material to oppose, the Democratic Union soldiers maltreated the emancipated slave! And from the beginning of the rebellion to the present time, the genuine democrat has never cast a vote, or invested a dime, to improve the political, moral or social condition of the colored race!

But I have rather strayed from the thread of my subject. My object in writing this article is to prove that the great "Yankee Nation" is not composed of bandits, robbers, and lawless people, but, are kind, generous, moral, honest and progressive people, the last in the world who delight in bloodshedding, plunder, or human suffering and slow to harbor political or personal malice. They are a wide-a-wake, go-ahead people, and sharp to make money. A million of them went West, and made it the great and rich country which it is; they went to Chicago to make money, and by enriching themselves they made Chicago one of the richest and finest cities in the world; they want to come to Virginia to speculate and get rich, and by doing so would make Virginia as productive as Illinois, and as rich as Chicago. The natural law of trade is, that an honest and industrious man cannot benefit him self without benefiting the community around him. To raise the value of a farm from $5,000 to $10,000, the owner and the State will be equally benefited; then why hesitate to give a cordial invitation to the Northern people; a people who have never failed to make the waste places blossom like the rose.

FRIENDSHIP.

CANDIDATES

TO THE VOTERS OF ALEXANDRIA CITY AND COUNTY.—I desire to be a candidate for the vacant seat in the House of Delegates, to be filled at the May election. My views upon questions of State policy are well known, and also whatever claims I may have. I believe I can be of service to this community, if elected, and promise, in that event, to serve the interest of the city and county without prejudice, partiality or fear of individual consequences.

M. D. BALL.

TO THE VOTERS OF ALEXANDRIA CITY.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of City Sergeant. Thanking my friends for their former support, I hereby solicit its continuance in the election to be held on the 25th day of May, 1876. I have endeavored to discharge the duties of the office to the satisfaction of all, and my past course is the index of my future conduct.

ROBERT T. LUCAS

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of City Sergeant—subject to the action of the Conservative party in convention or primary election.

JOHN W. CAMPBELL.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF ALEXAEDRIA.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Corporation Court, subject to the action of the Conservative party in convention or primary election.

MORTON MARYE.

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bought at greatly reduced prices, which are being sold on the very best terms. Black Alpacas and Mohairs, a good line very cheap, DeBege's Suitings, Mouslings, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, P. Ks, Butiese, Swiss Muslins, with many other fresh desirable goods, all of which they invite their friends to examine.

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FLOUR.					
Family, (choice)	8	00	@	8	75
Family	7	50	@	8	00
Extra,	6	75	@	7	00
Superfine	5	50	@	5	75
Fine	4	50	@	4	15
Rye	4	75	@	5	00
WHEAT.					
Choice	1	60	@	1	63
Prime	1	50	@	1	60
Good	1	40	@	1	50
Fair	1	30	@	1	40
Common	1	25	@	1	30
CORN.					
White (old)		58	@		59
Mixed "		56	@		58
Corn Meal		57	@		58
New White		55	@		56
" Yellow		56	@		57
GRAIN.					
Rye		70	@		78
Oats		50	@		52
PLASTER.					
Lump, per ton, (2240 lbs)	3	50	@	3	75
Ground, per 2000 lbs			@	5	50
Ground, in hired bags			@	6	50
" " new bags			@	7	50
" " Union A Bags			@	8	50
SALT.					
Liverpool fine	2	20	@	2	25
" Ground Alum	1	20	@	1	25
Syracuse, "			@		
Turk's Island, per bush		45	@		50
WOOL.					
Tub washed		45	@		47
Fleece washed		38	@		44
Unwashed		31	@		33
BACON.					
Hams,		16	@		16½
Sides		13½	@		14
Shoulders		10½	@		11
Lard		13	@		14
Dressed Hogs		8½	@		9
BUTTER.					
Prime		35	@		38
Medium		30	@		55
Inferior		20	@		25
DRIED FRUIT					
Apples		6½	@		8
Peaches Pealed		12	@		15
" Unpealed		8	@		10
Cherries, (pitted)		14	@		18
Blackberries		7	@		9
Whortleberries		10	@		12
DRESSED POULTRY.					
Chickens per doz	3	00	@	5	00
FISH.					
Shad per Bbl	13	00	@	14	00
Herring " " (Roe)	10	00	@	10	25
Round Labrador			@	5	75
Split "	6	00	@	7	00
Mackerel, (No. 3)	9	50	@	10	00
HAY AND STRAW					
Timothy	17	00	@	22	00
Clover	14	00	@	17	00
Rye Straw	12	00	@	16	00
SUNDRIES.					
Eggs		16	@		17
Green Apples	2	00	@	3	50
Irish Potatoes		30	@		40
Onions		75	@		80
White Beans		60	@		75
Veal Calves		4	@		7
Beeswax		29	@		31
Country Soap		6	@		7
Tallow		5	@		28
Bones	1	00	@	1	25

RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

CHANGE OF TIME, FEBRUARY 13, 1876.

From Washington City.

5.00 A. M. Baltimore and Way Stations.
7.00 A. M. Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way Stations.
7.30 A. M. Baltimore Express. Daily Breakfast at Relay.
8.00 A. M. New York Express. On Sunday only to Baltimore. Stopping at Way Stations.
8.45 A. M. Cincinnati, St. Louis; Pittsburg. Express Daily.
8.50 A. M. Baltimore and Way Stations.
9.45 A. M. On Sunday Stopping at Relay only.
8.50 A. M. Point of Rocks and Way Stations.
10.15 A. M. Baltimore Unlimited Express. No stops.
12.15 P. M. Baltimore and Way Stations.
1.30 P. M. New York and Norfolk Express. Daily. Parlor Cars. On Sunday to Baltimore only, Stopping at Way Stations.
3.30 P. M. Baltimore Frederick, and Way Stations, (via Main Stem.)
4.25 P. M. Point of Rocks, Frederick, Wnchester and Way Stations.
4.30 P. M. Baltimore Express, stopping at Laurel.
4.45 P. M. Baltimore, Annapolis and Way Stations.
5.30 P. M. Chicago, and Columbus Express. Daily connects for Hagerstown and Winchester.
6.00 P. M. Baltimore Express.
6.05 P. M. Baltimore, and Way Stations.
8.00 P. M. Baltimore and Way Stations. Daily.
8.00 P. M. Cincinnati, Louisville, St Louis, and Pittsburg Express. Daily. All way Stations on Ohio and Chicago Divisions. Does not connect for Pittsburg on Sunday.
9.25 P. M. New York Express, Sleeping Cars to New York. Daily.
9.25 P. M. Baltimore, Bladensburg, Beltsville, Laurel, Annapolis Junction. Daily.

LEAVE CAMDEN STATION, BALTIMORE FOR WASHINGTON.

4.45, 5.15, 6.00. 7,30, 8.45, a. m., 1
4.10 5 00, 6.20 and 10-10 p m ,
except that 12.30 p. m
at 1.30 p. m Sunday.
6.50, 9.20, 10.30, a. m
p. m , daily, except Su
No connection on
town. Frederick,
Valley Branch,
Philadelphia at
For further in
Baltimore and O
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where order
be checked
the city.

L. M. COL
jyl-tf

WASHINGTON CITY, VIRGINIA MIDLAND AND GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Commencing SUNDAY, 6:45 p. m., February 13, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

SOUTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Baltimore	6 00 a m	10:10 p m
" Washington	7:55 "	11:50 "
" Alexandria	8:35 "	12:30 a m
" Gordonsville.	1:10 p m	4:53 "
" Charl'sville	2.10 "	5:51 "
Arrive at Lynchb'g	5:30 "	9:15 "
" Danville	0:00 "	12:55 p m

NORTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Danv'le daily	0:00 a m	3:00 p m
" Lynchburg	9 40 "	8 30 "
" Charl'sville	1.10 p m	12 02 m
" Gordonsville.	2;30 "	1.18 "
Arrive at Alexan'a.	6.40 "	5.50 "
" Washington	7.15 "	6.25 "
" Baltimore	9.30 "	8.15 "

At Washington passengers make close connection with all the lines to and from the North and West; at Danville daily with South and Southwest; at Lynchburg twice daily to Memphis, Atlanta New Orleans, Arkansas and Texas, and at Gordonsville and Charlottesville by mail trains with Chesapeake and Ohlo railroad East and West. Twice daily connections to Richmond.

MANASSAS DIVISION.

Leave Washington daily except Sunday, at 7 55 a. m., Alexandria at 8.35 a. m , and arrive at Strasburg at 4 40 p. m. Leave Strasburg to 6,35 a. m., and get to Alexandria 3.30 p. m.

WARRENTON BRANCH.

Connection between Warrenton and Main Line, with *mail train* only, leaving Washington 7:55 a. m., Alexandria 8:35 a. m.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS *run through without change between Baltimore and New Orleans* via Lynchburg, East Tennessee and Atlanta Line, leaving Baltimore at 6 00 a. m.; also sleeper between Baltimore and Lynchburg, from Baltimore 10.10 p. m Passenger trains between Alexanand Baltimore run only by way of Washington, and without change.

Through tickets to Florida, and all the South and West by the many different lines at lowest rates.

G. J. FOREACRE Gen. Manager.
J. M. BROADUS, G, T A. de18

1876 GREAT 1876

PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE

TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTHWEST.

Double Track, Steel Rails, Splendid Scenery, Magnificent Equipment.

Trains leave Washington, from Depot of BALTIMORE & POTOMAC RAILROAD, Corner of Sixth and B Streets, as follows:

For Philadelphia, New York, and the East, 9.10 p. m. daily, with Palace Cars attached. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars 9.23 a. m. daily, except Sunday. For Philadelphia and New York, 1.30 p. m daily, except Sunday; for Philadelphia, 4.50 p. m. daily, with Parlor Cars attached.

For Pittsburg and the West, 6 a. m daily, with Parlor Cars to Pittsburg; 7.40 p. m. daily, with Palace Car to Chicago, and 11.55 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Canandaigua and the North, 6 a. m. daily except Sunday; and 7 40 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Car to Rochester. For Elmira, 11.55 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For the South via Richmond, 8:40 a. m. and 11.38 p. m. daily, except Sunday, and via Lynchburg 7 a m. and 11 38 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

LOCAL TRAINS.

For Alexandria, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11 a. m , and 1, 3, 4 20, 5, 6, and 7 p. m. On Sunday at 8 a. m. 1, and 6 p. m.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m , 1, 3. 4, 5, 6, and 7 p. m. On Sunday at 6 and 10 a. m., and 5 p. m.

Tickets and information can be procured at principal Railroad Stations and Ticket Offices Southeast.

D. M. BOYD, JR. Gen'l Passenger Ag't.
FRANK THOMPSON, Gen'l Manager.
jal-d&wly

WASHINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, BEGINNING OCTOBER 8th, 1875.

The Mail Train will leave Washington at 9 a.m. and Alexandria at 9:10 a. m., daily, except Sunday. Pass Leesburg, going westward, at 11:20 a. m.; and arrive at Round Hill at 12 m. Leave Round Hill at 12:30 p. m.; pass Leesburg, going eastward, at 1:10 p. m., and arrive at Alexandriaat 3:15 p. m., and at Washington at 3:30 p. m.

The Accommodation Train will leave Washington at 4.20 p.m. and Alexandria at 4:25 p. m., daily, except Sunday, and arrive at Leesburg at 6:40 p. m. Leave Leesburg at 6 a. m., and arrive at Alexandria at 8:15 a. m., and Washington at 8:30 a.m.

Passengers from Washington will take the Washington and Ohio cars at the Baltimore and Potomac railroad station, at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., and go through to Round Hill without change of cars.

The 9:10 a. m. train from Alexandria and 12:30 p. m. train from Round Hill connect at Round Hill with Harris' Daily Line of Coaches for Snickersville, Berryville, and Winchester; also with Reamer's Line of Coaches, which leave Leesburg daily for Aldie and Middleburg.

Both Trains, westward, make close connection at Vienna, with Sisson's Line of Stages for Fairfax Court House.

Commutation Tickets, 3 c
Annual T

NEW[illegible] THE WEEK.

What is [illegible] the Old World and the New.

The high court of justice of Greece has sentenced the minister of ecclesiastical affairs to be imprisoned for one year, debarred from political privileges for three years, and to pay the poorhouse $10,600 which he was convicted of receiving as a bribe. A former minister of justice was also sentenced to ten months' imprisonment for corruption, and the archbishops have been fined double the amounts they were convicted of receiving as bribes......An engagement between Turkish troops and one thousand insurgents took place near Kjevacs, and the insurgents were defeated with a loss of three hundred men.....The plague is on the increase in Bagdad......A battle was fought in the vicinity of Constantine, Algiers, between French troops and five thousand insurgents, in which the latter were completely routed, suffering a loss of six hundred killed and wounded, including their leader.....Virginia's Republican delegates are all in favor of Blaine, and about three-fourths of South Carolina's are understood to have the same preference......Germantown, a suburb of Louisville, was struck by a hurricane, which caused a great deal of damage and the death of Michael and John Meffert, father and son......Gen. John McDonald, of the St. Louis whisky ring, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $5,000. W. O. Avery was sentenced to two years's imprisonment and $1,000 fine.

An investigation at Montreal has developed the fact that of 719 foundling babies received at the Gray Nun hospital, in 1875, only eighty-eight survived......The shah of Persia has sent a war expedition against Merv, in hopes of anticipating Russia in the possession of that territory......A shock of earthquake is reported from St. Mary's county, Md.....Richard Kenyon, tax collector of Amboy, N.Y., decamped with between $2,000 and $3,000.....An incendiary fire at Mechanicsburg, Pa., destroyed nine houses, six stables and a schoolhouse. Loss, $40,000.....Horace Greeley's old homestead at Chappaqua, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.....The will of A. T. Stewart gives his constant adviser, Judge Hilton, $1,000,000; provides legacies ranging from $20,000 to $1,000 for a number of his employees and servants; leaves a few thousands to each of his wife's nieces and nephews, and gives the balance of his property to his wife. In a letter to his wife he expresses the wish that she shall carry out his charitable intentions for the welfare of his fellow-men, and requests that those of his employees who have served him twenty years receive the sum of $1,000, and $500 to those who have served ten years.

Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the schooner Katie, which left Fort Mulgrave, N. S., for Boston with sixty-five passengers......James B. Eads, engineer of the improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi, informs the South Pass Jetty company that the jetties show the least depth of water to be fifteen and one-half feet clear. A depth of twenty-two feet extends one mile and three-quarters......Holmes's boot shop in Westborough, Mass., was burned to the ground. The loss is from $50,000 to $60,000......Wm. Cullen Bryant, of New York, ex-President Woolsey, of Connecticut, ex-Gov. Babcock, of Massachusetts, Horace White, of Illinois, and Carl Schurz, of Missouri, have called for a conference of prominent men to be held in New York city May 15th, to consult about procuring the election of men of high character to the chief offices in the country.....A Russian corvette, while entering the Piræus lately, foundered, and all on board were drowned.....No further disturbances are apprehended in Malacca......Don Pedro, emperor of Brazil, arrived safely in New York and declined all public attentions......Mrs. A. T. Stewart, for the sum of $1,000,000, has transferred all the property left by her husband, excepting only the real estate in New York city, to Judge Hilton, who, with Mr. Stewart's old partner, Mr. Libby, will carry out all of the dead merchant's enterprises under the old name.....There are 84,200 buildings in New York city, of which 67,156 are dwellings, 8,293 stores and 425 churches.....Six suicides were committed in or about New York city in one day.....John McNamara shot his betrothed, Ella M. Callihan, through the heart, in Corning, N. Y., in a fit of jealousy,

The Home Rulers in Limerick endeavored to hold a meeting at the foot of O'Connell's statue, when they were attacked by a body of Nationalists, and a fierce street fight took place, during which over one hundred persons were injured—six fatally and forty serious.....The drought is severe in Cuba, and is ruining the growing corn and other crops. In the Vuelta Abajo region the tobacco crop is in a bad condition......Extensive insurrections are reported in Kivor-ying and Shan-see districts, China......Nine men were drowned at Hannibal, Mo., by the sinking of the towboat Dictator, which was thrown by the current against a bridge with such force as to break her in two.....The barge Keystone struck a bridge at Albany and sunk, having on board $10,000 worth of goods on the way to the Centennial......A violent hurricane at Yeddo and Yokohama, Japan, destroyed many houses and did much damage to shipping in the harbors......The Senate opened as a high court of impeachment for the trial of ex-Secretary Belknap on the charges presented by the House managers, when Mr. Belknap presented an affidavit setting forth that as he was a private citizen and not an officer of the government at the time of the impeachment, he questioned the jurisdiction of the court. The managers asked time to reply, and the case [illegible] for two days.

[illegible] England,

be presented in sums varying from $5 to $100......Unless navigation opens early some of the inhabitants of Gaspe, East New Brunswick, in the Dominion, will die from starvation, as the stock is all gone and much suffering already prevails.

The recent defeat of Crazy Horse by government troops had a good effect upon the Indians, as they have been unusually peaceful since......A council representing fifteen Congregational churches voted almost unanimously that Rev. E. S. Fitz, of Southampton, Mass., had tendencies which unfitted him for the Christian ministry......A man named Shuck, of Philadelphia, committed suicide by shooting, and an hour afterward his wife swallowed prussic acid and also expired......The school rolls of New York city for March showed 111,530 names......Great damage was done in Carroll township, La., by the breaking of the levee—the gap being a mile wide. Over one hundred thousand acres of the finest lands of Missouri were overflowed by the breaking of the levee near Hannibal. Hundreds of animals grazing in the bottoms were drowned, and it is feared some lives were lost. The damage will be exceedingly heavy.....The Democrats of Indiana nominated Congressman James D. Williams for governor, together with a full State ticket. The delegates to the national convention were instructed to present the claims of Hendricks for the chief magistracy. The platform demands continued investigations in all branches of the government; commends the efforts to reduce expenses; calls for such measures as will equalize the value of coin and paper money; upholds the legal tender notes; upholds the non-sectarian school policy, and opposes the payment of any part of the debt contracted by the South during the war......Hayti is in the hands of the revolutionists. President Dominique escaped, but Vice-President Remeau and General-in-Chief Losquet were captured and shot......Montana sends her delegates to the Republican national convention pledged to Mr. Blaine.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep), of Oregon, from the committee on privileges and elections, to which committee was referred the question as to the proper amount of compensation to be paid to P. B. S. Pinchback, late a contestant for a seat from the State of Louisiana, reported a resolution to pay Mr. Pinchback a sum equal to the compensation and mileage of a senator from the beginning of the term for which he was a contestant to the termination of the contest by the Senate. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Conkling (Rep.), of New York, presented the petitions of citizens against the passage of any bill allowing an American register to foreign-built vessels. Referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, from the committee on finance, reported favorably on the Senate bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin. Placed on the calendar. The bill will provide for the coinage of a silver dollar of 412 8-10 grains of standard silver, to be a legal tender for any amount not exceeding $20 in one payment, except for customs dues and interest on the public debt. The legal tender power of the trade dollar is totally abolished. The other existing silver coins are to remain a legal tender for the amounts now fixed by law. The bill allows holders of bullion to exchange it at market value for the new dollars at their face value, or for United States notes at par. The proposed limitation of the issue of the silver dollars to $50,000,000 has not yet been incorporated in the bill.

Mr. Morrill (Rep.), of Maine, called up the House bill making apppropriations to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for prior years. Various amendments proposed, appropriating $160,000, were agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The House bill to define the tax on fermented and malt liquors was taken up and passed, with an amendment providing that nothing in the act shall have the effect to change the present rules of the law respecting evidence in any prosecution or suit.

Mr. Thurman (Dem.), of Ohio, called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill in regard to counting the votes for President and Vice-President was passed. After some discussion the vote was reconsidered—yeas, 31; nays, 23—and the bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Frelinghuysen (Rep.), of New Jersey, called up the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund, and submitted an amendment to strike out the clause authorizing the President, after correspondence with the Japanese government, and in a manner satisfactory to it, to transfer said fund, together with its increase, to the government of Japan in trust, the income thereof to be perpetually used for the education of labor in Japan. Agreed to.

HOUSE.

Mr. McCrary (Rep.), of Iowa, introduced the following bills, which were referred: To create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the government bonds advanced to the Union Pacific railroad company; also in relation to the cancellation of mortgages.

The debate on the Hallet Kilbourn case was proceeded with. The resolution offered by Mr. Lynde (Rep.), of Wisconsin, directing the sergeant-at arms to make a return to the writ, and to produce Mr. Kilbourn before the court, was adopted—yeas, 165; nays, 75.

The House took up the report of the election committee on the Alabama contested election case of Bromberg against Haralson. The report being unanimous against the claim of the contestant, Bromberg, and declaring the sitting member, Haralson, entitled to the seat. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Whitehouse (Dem.), of New York, introduced a bill for refunding the interest-bearing debt of the United States into United States consols bearing four per cent. gold interest and having forty years to run. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Cox (Dem.), of New York, presented the petition of publishers of New York city against the excessive rate of the Senate postal bill on books and other printed matter not issued at stated intervals, and for the restoration of the old rate. Referred.

The House resumed the consideration of the Florida contested election case, and after some discussion the report was adopted—yeas, 113; nays, 83—and J. J. Finley was declared entitled to the seat

Sham Coffee.

We learn from a statement in the [illegible]*nal of the Chemical Society* that [illegible] coffee is manufactured from tough [illegible] squeezed into little molds and [illegible] color becomes dark [illegible] the eye. Real coffee [illegible] and worthless, are [illegible] rolling them about [illegible] sk. The green [illegible] by a coloring [illegible] ready ground [illegible] adulterations [illegible] beet root, [illegible] re roasted [illegible] with the [illegible] Europe, [illegible] Austria, [illegible] antities

The Wheat Crop.

The Toledo *Blade* publishes comprehensive crop reports from over two hundred points in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois. These indicate that the prospects of wheat in the principal wheat producing regions of those States are unusually good. In southern and central Michigan the farmers are sanguine of having better crops than for years. The same is true of the great wheat fields of western and northern Illinois and northern Missouri. In the rich new lands of northwestern Ohio the prospects are not so good, as much of the wheat has been drowned out. Through central Indiana and central Illinois a very great deal of wheat has been winter killed, and many fields have been plowed up. A half a crop is all that the farmers hope for. There will be a large quantity of spring wheat sown this year, and the acreage planted in corn and oats will probably be greater than ever. There is a disposition among Michigan farmers to plant large quantities of oats. The fruit from everywhere is reported as looking unusually well, and each locality seems to hope for even a moderate crop of peaches. The wet weather has greatly retarded spring plowing, but in many localities the farmers took advantage of the mild weather during the winter to do a good deal of breaking up in the fields.

Boots and the Health of Soldiers.

Those admirers of the Germans who, since the successes achieved by the Prussians in 1870-71, would have us introduce into our army everything Prussian, even to the pickelhaube and long boots, will do well, an English paper says, to examine the medical statistics recently published relative to the late war. From these tables, prepared with that painstaking and laborious care which is so marked a trait in the German character, we learn that no less than nearly 40,000 men were placed upon the sick list during the campaign, suffering from injuries caused by the long boots worn by the infantry, and that in several cases the lacerations were of so serious a nature that tetanus, terminating in death, supervened. Undoubtedly the ammunition boot at present issued to our infantry is by no means a perfect clothing for the foot, and we hope ere long to see an improved pattern introduced; but still it must be admitted that, taking it all in all, it is a much more serviceable article than either the long boot of the German or the shoe of the French soldier. The former is made to fit over the instep, can with difficulty be taken off when wet or when the feet are swollen with much marching; if made loose, to facilitate putting on and off, chafes the heel, which has too much play, while the latter fails to keep out either mud or dust.

A Terrible Plague.

The plague is once more threatening the confines of Europe. The progress of the pestilence last year in the valley of the lower Euphrates aroused some alarm, and the contagion some weeks ago begun to spread to Mesopotamia, and since the beginning of March it has reached Bagdad. The new outbreak shows much of the old and mysterious fierceness before which medical science for many centuries recoiled in despair. There is no reason to expect that its ravages will be limited to the provinces of Turkey in Asia. Both in Egypt and in European Turkey the conditions in which the plague breeds and spreads are still prevailing, with little mitigation since the time when Cairo and Constantinople were almost annually decimated by its attacks. Happily, there is not the least ground for believing that the essential conditions for its reproduction in western Europe any longer exist.

[*From the St. Louis Globe.*]

The Successful Physician.

There is probably no man to whom the community owes so much as to the honest, fair-spoken physician, who does his actual duty both to himself and to his patients. Really skilled physicians are not so numerous that their virtues need no mention, and hence the advertisement of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, may well claim the reader's attention. Dr. Pierce is a type of a class of men who obtain success by careful and well directed effort, not attempting too much, or creating false ideas as to ability. The only reliable physician in these days for complicated disorders and high-pressure living is the "specialist," the man who understands his one branch of the business. Such in his line is Dr. Pierce. For the benefit of his readers he has written a "Common Sense Medical Adviser," which is well worth reading by those who need such a work. With strict business honor, high professional skill, reasonable fees, and a large corps of competent assistants, Dr. Pierce will doubtless make his name familiar as "household words."*

CHRONIC DISEASES CURED.—In communities remote from larger towns there seems to be but two alternatives for the sick; either to employ the family physician or to patronize the patent medicine venders. Those who are driven to this extremity, if suffering with chronic disease, we would advise to write to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington avenue, N. Y. Dr. F. is the noted author of "Plain Home Talk," "Medical Common Sense," "Science in Story," and other popular medical works which have had a wide circulation all over the globe. In Dr. F. we have a physician who has had an extensive experience in treating the sick at a distance from his office, and, moreover, his consultations are *free*. Any one of our readers is at liberty to consult him with the mere outlay of a postage stamp. He is said to have patients at this moment in Germany, Great Britain, Liberia, Chinese Empire, and the West Indies. If patent medicines can now and then hit successfully when adopted by people who have little knowledge of their own organizations or of their diseases, how much more successfully can a physician, after instituting all necessary inquiries, prepare remedies precisely suited to the organization and diseases of the invalid; just as a tailor cuts and fits a coat to the back. In this more important matter relating to the health and life of people, there is all the difference which exists between Chatham street clothing and that made by a first-class tailor, after taking the most minute measurements. DR. FOOTE is a recognized success in his specialty.

See notice Family Bitters.

Pimples on the face, rough skin chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

When a thief enters a house in Paris and carries off all the valuables, along with the door knobs and blind hinges, and then returns for the clapboards and the rest of the building, it is called stealing "*a la mode* Amerique."

Important to Persons Visiting New York or the Centennial.

The GRAND UNION HOTEL, New York, opposite the Grand Central depot, has over 350 elegantly furnished rooms. Elevator, steam, and all modern improvements. European plan. Carriage hire is saved, as baggage is taken to and from the depot, free of expense. The restaurants supplied with the best. Guests can live better for less money at the Grand Union, than at any other first-class hotel. Stages and cars pass the hotel constantly to all parts of the city, and to Philadelphia depot. *

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People need never suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK			
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	08½	@	11½
Common to Good Texans	—	@	—
Milch Cows	40 00	@	70 00
Hogs—Live	08½	@	08½
Dressed	10	@	10½
Sheep	05	@	08½
Lambs	1 ½	@	16
Cotton—Middlings	13¼	@	13¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 30	@	6 60
State Extra	5 35	@	5 60
Wheat—Red Western	1 32½	@	1 32½
No. 2 Spring	1 27	@	1 27
Rye—State	95	@	9[illegible]
Barley—State	97½	@	97½
Barley Malt	1 00	@	1 00
Oats—Mixed Western	44	@	49½
Corn—Mixed Western	67¾	@	67¾
Hay, per cwt	60	@	1 05
Straw, per cwt	55	@	1 15
Hops.... 75's—13 @ 8 .... olds—	04	@	06
Pork—Mess	22 85	@	22 85
Lard	13½	@	13½
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	26 00	@	27 00
No. 2, new	15 00	@	15 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	4 00	@	5 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	25	@	25
Petroleum—Crude ....08¾ @08¾	Refined—14½		
Wool—California Fleece	23	@	28
Texas "	20	@	26
Australian "	43	@	50
Butter—State	24	@	38
Western Dairy	25	@	35
Western Yellow	22	@	27
Western Ordinary	16	@	18
Cheese—State Factory	07½	@	13½
State Skimmed	04	@	07
Western	05½	@	12
Eggs—State	18½	@	18½
ALBANY.			
Wheat	1 37	@	1 37
Rye—State	91	@	93
Corn—Mixed	58	@	64
Barley—State	90	@	90
Oats—State	88	@	5[illegible]
BUFFALO.			
Flour	6 00	@	9 75
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 30	@	1 30
Corn—Mixed	59	@	60
Oats	37	@	37
Rye	8[illegible]	@	82
Barley	73	@	75
BALTIMORE.			
Cotton—Low Middlings	12½	@	12½
Flour—Extra	8 75	@	8 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 20	@	1 20
Rye	75	@	78
Corn—Yellow	50	@	50
Oats—Mixed	45	@	46
Petroleum	08½	@	08½
PHILADELPHIA.			
Beef Cattle—Extra	07	@	07½
Sheep	05	@	08
Hogs—Dressed	12½	@	13½
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 25	@	8 50
Wheat—Red Western	1 08	@	1 17
Rye	81	@	81
Corn—Yellow	69	@	69
Mixed	64	@	64
Oats—Mixed	42	@	45
Petroleum—Crude ....10¾ @11	Refined—14½		
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Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	4 75	@	8 75
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